

Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace paragraph [0142] with the following amended paragraph:

--The regression technique with the solubility model was applied to other experiments which fed differing amounts of resolving agent. Using a combination of the solubility factor k and the composition of the salt as feed (i.e., the ratio of (-)-Salt and (+)-Salt which was formed upon the addition of base), the model tended to a unique solution which fit the experimental results. From these, the graph in Figure 7 was constructed. This result shows that as more resolving agent is added (above the extrapolated minimum point of 0.34 eq.), an increasing amount of (+)-Salt is formed. Without being bound by any theory, in some embodiments, it is believed that if less than 0.34 equivalent is added, the CAF D-Base will coordinate substantially only with (-)-CPTA, forming almost exclusively (-)-Salt. Additionally, by aid of the curve in Figure 7, the amount of (-)-CPTA and (+)-CPTA (free acid) can be calculated. Between 0.35-0.75 equivalent of base charged, the % ratio of {(-)-CPTA / total CPTA free acid} is around 25% (23.3-27.1%). The "selectivity" for the ratio of (- / +)-Salt that is formed thus is dependent on the amount of free (-)-CPTA that remains (in solution), which comes to an endpoint of about (-)-CPTA / (+)-CPTA = 1 / 3. It is believed that once the (-)-CPTA concentration is depleted by addition of about 0.34 eq. of base to a (- / +)-CPTA ratio of 1 / 3, continued addition of base forms the (- / +)-Salt at a ratio of 3 / 1 ~~1 / 3~~ (to keep free (- / +)-CPTA at a constant 1 / 3 ratio in solution).--